Richmond Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, MAY 29, 1916.

Every Reason for Greater Hospital

E VERY reason that should appeal to citizens of Richmond lies behind the effort to raise an adequate sum for the enlargement and temporary endowment of the greater Memorial Hospital. From the viewpoint of civic pride, the advancement of the city's just claim to be considered one of the medical centers of this country depends, to a large extent, on increased facilities for the practice of medicine and surgery. From the purely selfish aspect, the physical welfare of her people calls for the establishment of a hospital for contagious diseases. And, worthlest of all less self-seeking considerations, it is Richmond's duty to take care of her colored people.

Roosevelt and Bryan may not go to the national conventions, but they are both longdistance talkers.

Mr. Blakslee Is a Man, Anyhow

TIMES without number, men serving in A executive departments have become disgusted with the playing of politics by legislators, municipal, State and national. It isn't often, however, that they have both the courage and the opportunity shown and seized by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Blakslee, when he appeared before the Senate Post-Office Committee and told the committee what he thought of its actions.

As an expert, he informed the committee that, by taking the steps desired by the railroads and opposed by the Post-Office Department; it had disorganized 800 rural delivery routes and inconvenienced 300,000 citizens. As a citizen, he avowed he had openly opposed the committee's amendments and had attempted to defeat them. Viewing the Post-Office Department as a semimilitary organization and the Senate committee as a sort of superior officer, Mr. Blakslee was out of step with discipline. At any rate, he is a man. And the chances are he was, and is, right in his contentions.

Mr. Taft, as head of the League to Enforce Peace, might practice the plan in harmonizing the Republicans and the Pro-

George the Fifth Still King

OR months we have been wondering what had become of George the Fifth, of Great Britain and Ireland and of British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India. Kitchener, Asquith, Lloyd George, Churchill and a lot of others at home have been doing things, and the world has heard of them. A number of soldiers, too, bearing English, Scotch and Irish names, have been mentioned as being rather busy, in France, in Belgium, in the Near East and in the Far East. But we hadn't heard much about the King, the sovereign ruler of all these men and millions of others.

On Friday, however, we learned he was still there, just being King. He signed the compulsion bill, and said: "I have deemed it necessary to enroll every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-one." No doubt, he had a hard time making up his mind just what to do, and it must be a great relief now that he has reached a stern conclusion. And, anyhow, we know where he is,

The jury in the Waite case either thought the State's alienists were more expert than Waite's own private alienists, or decided to be a common-sense jury and pay no attention to either lot.

More Grade Crossings Going

E LIMINATION of grade crossings is too well recognized, both by railroads and public, as desirable to justify sustaining argument. Every progressive community, and every progressive railroad company, seeks to minimize the dangers and inconveniences caused by these survivals of unwise construction as speedily as conditions permit. Nevertheless, there are many such survivals, or relics, in and about Richmond, so the prospect of eliminating three at one time, or at least considerably reducing their use, will be particularly welcome.

Some years ago the queer old bridge at the foot of Eighth Street was removed and the Canal bridged by a continuation of Eighth Street. This to some extent relieved the traffic on Seventh and Ninth Streets. Now this traffic and the frequent congestion will be further relieved by the construction of a viaduct connecting the lines of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and those of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. But of more importance than the facilitation of the traffic, the reason for the grade crossings at Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Streets will largely disappear.

Several hundred laborers were dropped Baltimore's pay roll the other day. If that had happened in Richmond there would save been threats of a councilmanic investi-"Don't disturb the boys," is the gation. notto of some municipal statesmen.

Vagaries of Deadly Germs

RIVOLITY has no part in the wonder. aroused by consideration of the Waite sword. Mer case, as to how much the scientists about germs, after all. Waite testhat he plied his victims with millions ms, typhoid, diphtheria, anthrax and but that he had to resort to arsenic.

ground glass, sulphonal and chloroform in order to kill them.

On the other hand, in spite of countless precautions against them, men, women and children die from the effects of these very germs every day. . Why is it that the healthy, the protected, fall before the attacks of typhoid, diphtheria and all the others, while persons deliberately infected with them seem immune? Belief in the efficacy of germdestroying agents and in the knowledge of scientists suggests that the germs obtained by Waite were dead when he used them, or that in guarding himself he rendered them innocuous to others. Another possibility is that the murderer didn't get what he paid There may be tricks in the deadlyfor. germ business, as in other trades.

Members of Congress are up in arms because Postmaster-General Burleson is said to have done some lobbying inimical to the interests of the railroad lobby. They don't explain how they would have taken it if the Postmaster-General had lobbled in behalf of the railroads. But what's the Post-Office Department among friends?

Renewed Talk of Peace

DRESIDENT WILSON'S interest in peace merely reflects the interest of the world. Humanity wearies of such bloody sacrifices as this great war daily entails. Neutrals as well as belligerents pray for the time when this bitter cup shall be taken from the lips of mankind, and this prayer was voiced, in effect, in the President's carefully worded speech before the League to Enforce Peace, on Saturday night. He realized it was not his part to discuss the immediate program of the league, and he said so. Nevertheless, he, with the league and the rest of the thinking world, ardently longs for peace.

But peace, now as since the war began, is a question of terms. There never was a time when either side could not have brought a cessation of hostilities by yielding to the will of the enemy. For the allies to make peace on any conditions that do not include the evacuation of Belgium and the occupied portions of France and some reparation for the cruel wrongs done the Belgian people is conceivable only on the hypothesis that the allies have lost their capacity for a sustained offensive.

Peace talk comes principally from Germany. This does not indicate that Germany is crushed, for the recent demonstrations of her military power disprove any such assumption, but it does show, we believe, that Germany's rulers realize she has reached the limits of her powers and of her conquests, and that from this time on there must be a steady retrocession. That retrocession may be slow. but it will be sure.

In our own judgment, there is little real chance of peace until after the next allied offensive. The success or failure of that enterprise will indicate where military superiority resides, or, as the President is said to have concluded, that a stalemate has been reached. Public opinion in the allied countries would not indorse a peace concluded before the new armies of Britain and the levies of Russia have had opportunity to show what they are capable of accomplishing. There is a justified faith also in the potency of the blockade.

We have heard much of the great allied offensive, but if it is to be a reality, it cannot much longer be delayed. As matters stand, the offensive, speaking generally, is yet in the hands of the Germans and Aus-It seems incredible, however, that trians. there will not be another tremendous effort to break through Germany's western line.

If the President is right and there is a stalemate, it will be known then to the world. Then will come the time to talk of peace. with some reasonable hope that what is said will receive, not only world-wide attention, but also world-wide favor.

Meanwhile, it is well that the nations, and particularly this country, as the one, great neutral power, should consider how peace, once made, may be forever kept. And, except for certain definite terms outlined by the President, such as absolute freedom of the seas, no long, detailed agreements as to specific points are necessary. Nor would they be effective.

What is needed, what is absolutely essential, is a common code of morals, accepted by all the nations and enforceable by all the nations, in concert. Private warfare between individuals is no longer possible in organized society, because organized society takes jurisdiction of private disputes and settles them. When organized society, in its broadest sense, shall include the nations as units, each of which shall be subject to the government of all, then permanent international peace will be assured and only then.

In a case of reckless automobile driving the Police Justice fined the offender \$25. He appealed to the Hustings Court, and a jury reduced the fine to \$2. If he had had any other court to appeal to after that, he might have been paid a reasonable sum for his

Unworthy of Richmond's Labor Council

LTOGETHER unworthy of the members A of Richmond's Central Trade and Labor Council are the resolutions adopted by that body, opposing the preparedness parade which most good citizens heartily favor as an evidence of this city's calm and deliberate recognition of the necessity for national prepared-

If this country should become involved in war at this time-and this is not beyond the range of possibility, even now-none would suffer more from the disasters that would inevitably result than the members of this organization and their families. No laborer in Richmond has more contempt for those who urge war because of contemplated profits than has The Times-Dispatch; but when the Central Trade and Labor Council charges, by clear implication, that all who advocate adequate preparedness are inspired by the same motives that actuate "profit-mongers," it

places itself outside the bounds of argument. It happens that many members in good standing of unionized labor in Richmond are also active and faithful members of the local military organizations. We cannot believe that they, at least, indorse the council's intemperate resolutions.

'A Federal judge in Chicago has been called on to decide between two women, each claiming to be the real mother of a girl baby. Solomon's test was good in its day, but it wouldn't work now. The judge hasn't any

Within the last fortnight, J. P. Morgan & Co. have received from Canada alone more than \$18,000,000. Yet when an office boy other virulent bacillus he could get tried to reduce this unearned increment by a paltry \$10,600, they made a fuss about it.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

Behold the man who has the gall To think that he can drink it all. Just why he thinks this no one knows— He ne'er has made the rumshops close— But look upon him well to-day, For he's due soon to float away.

The Pessimist Says:

The Lord loves a good loser-and so do those who have just relieved the poor fellow

Shakespeare Pay by Day.

For the cheerful: "Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite The man that mocks at it, and sets it light." For the logician: "There are occasions and causes why and wherefore in all things."—

King Henry V., v. 1. For the charitable: "Whate'er you think, good words, I think, were best."-King John, iv. For the patient: "And thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges."-Twelfth Night,

Hopeless, of Course.

Grubbs-What made that play such a failure? Did it shock everybody?

Stubbs-No; it shocked nobody.

"Why did Banker Jones join the Humane Society?"

"I don't know-unless he's opposed to the overdraw check."

Burning Interest.

"Do the neighbors take much interest in your son's cornet practice?" "Lots of it-but none of them so far has

actually carried out his threats." -

Simplicus-I see the women are trying to standardize their dress.

Cynicus-Yes, but it can't be done. Any sex that wears low pumps in the winter, high shoes in the summer, V-necked dresses in the snow, and furs and sweaters when even horses are dropping dead from the heat, doesn't want any standard dress. Besides, who's going to decide on the standard?

Simplicus-Well, they might leave it to committee of sober-minded women. Say, a special committee composed of women over forty. Cynicus-If they tried that, they'd insult every woman they asked to serve on the com-

Saddest for Some. The melancholy day will come,

The saddest of this year, November first, when they will lose

Their dearest friend, their good old hooze-Their whisky, wine and beer.

No Deception.

She-Don't tell me you were detained on legal business. I can smell liquor on your breath. He-Strue as I live, my dear. Legal business was inquest on Rum Demon.

Defined.

"Solemeus is a great statesman, is he not?" "I suppose so. He holds a public office and he has never yet been indicted."

Out With It.

O Justice Hughes, please don't refuse To tell us what you're thinking. We sit and sigh and wonder why You should continue shrinking.

There may be guys thought to be wise Because of merely stalking, But you can bet the wisest vet

They Missed This One. The ancients were a lucky crew-You've got to hand them that-No one told them to walk in dew

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady Save the Stovepipe

There always was a strong temptation to destroy the stovepipe in the spring when father finally got it down. naturally stirred to its depths by scene, and instinctively she yearned to forestall scene, and instinctively she yearned to forestall a repetition of the event. Then, again, a stovepipe is such an ugly thing, even when well blacked and hidden from view, as much as possible, by the whatnet or the piano. And, finally, the piumber, the gas-fitter, the hardware man—in fact, all the authorities—lately found it convenient to assure the householder that a stovenier was necessarily as the store that no stovepipe was necessary with the newfangled gas stove, which, take it for fellow with one to sell, "consumes gases and does not pollute the air of the Housewives, save your stovepipe it best kind of health insurance, plumbers fitters and stove-dealers to the contrary not-

Where there is smoke there is probably som That is a proverb. Where there is fire is certainly combustion. That is comtainly combustion. That is
Where there is combustion mon sense. is some carbonic-acid gas produced, be the fuel coal off, gas, wood or coal. That is a scientific fact, and it cannot be dispelled by a plumber's Carbonic-acid gas (carbon dioxide) produced when carbon burns-and it irbon in coal, wood, oil or gas that burns roduce heat. Carbonic-acid gas is produced the blood by the combustion of food (fue) given off to the air by the lungs. Thus the effect of a gas stove, oil stove or other burner in a room without a stovepipe to carry off th rbonic-acid gas is precisely the same as that a crowd of people in the room—the air is polluted and soon becomes poisonous.

Carbonic-acid-gas poisoning is very slow and insidious-it takes a whole season to get in its work. But the effects are, nevertheless, mani-fest; that lired feeling, spring fever, dull head-aches, poor appetite, anaemia, sallow complexion, lack of ambition, poor circulation, nervousness, irritability, cantankerous disposition (husbands have a heart!) and a strong conviction of the 'need of a good tonic." The tonic needed is the open air, where the victim escapes the carbonic cid-gas poisoning.

confuse carbonic-acid gas (carbon dioxide) with coal gas (carbon monoxide) latter is a deadly poison, a quick one, too. It is formed when combustion is incomplete, when ou see over a coal fire or gas fire. If it escapes to the room, it is odorless, but fatal, Likewise, do not imagine, as the gas-stove and

oil-stove man would have you imagine, that because you can't smell anything the air is not polluted. Neither carbonic-acid gas nor the very poisonous carbon monoxide has any color. Nor oisonous carnon monoxide has any color. Nor an earbonic-acid gas be "consumed."

Put your stovepipe away carefully for next ear. Better stand father's annual attack of berration than to take any chances with the

health of the household.

The Shrinking of Fibroids. possible to shrink or cure fibroids by

medicinal and electrical treatment? some pain, but never any hemorrhage. Answer-Yes, in some instances.

that fibroid tumors sometimes undergo natural evolution at the time of the menopause. But such treatment is efficacious only in a minority of the cases treated. It is only a poor alternative for surgery.

News of Fifty Years Ago (From the Richmond Dispatch, May 29, 1866.)

In the Henrico County election, held day be-fore yesterday, H. S. McGruder was elected to the House of Delegates over Mr. English by the close majority of twenty-three.

All of the regular trains now pass over the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Bridge, much to the delight of the passengers, who can now and forever hereafter take the cars at the Byrd Street Station instead of having to paddle over to Manchester. now and forever hereafter the Byrd Street Station in paddle over to Manchester.

paddle over to Manchester.

General Nelson A. Miles, the autocratic commandant at Fortress Monroe, has received explicit orders to allow Mr. Davis the freedom of the grounds of the fort on his own parole of honor. The doughty general has also been ordered to allow Mr. Davis's counsel free access to Mr. Davis's apartments and private interview with him whenever they desire. General Miles is reluctantly complying with the orders.

The report prepared by the New York Cham-The report prepared by the New York Chamber of Commerce and just made public shows that the total number of vessels captured by the Confederate privateers during the war was 283, their tonnage being 132,307. The estimated value of vessels and cargoes is put down at \$25.546,000.

Charles O'Connor and Richard Sheay, of New York, counsel for Jefferson Davis, arrived at Fortress Monroe last night. They will have private interviews with Mr. Davis to-day and to-morrow.

Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, the trial of Mr. Davis will not take place in June. It may come off in the fall, but even that is doubtful. Stevens and Sumner have not yet gotten all of the political capital they need out of the event. They will find some way to keep the trial off.

The lower House of Congress yesterday passed the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the immediate repair of the Long Bridge at Washington which connects the District of Columbia with Virginia, and which was made famous in 1865 by the wild ride of J. Wilkes Booth across the same, in his wonderful effort to escape.

Enormous sales of yellow leaf tobacco at Neal's warchouse in Danville last week established a new record. Some of the yellow leaf sold as high as \$155 per 100 pounds. Two Richmond men—J. B. Pace and John Nelson—were large buyers at the fancy figures.

The New York Clearing-House reports that the shipments of gold to Europe last week amounted to \$11,000,000, the largest in any one week in the history of the country.

Chats With Virginia Editors

The vilest of all is the following from the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch: "With rich prospects upon the death of his father-in-law, Dr. Waite couldn't."

Somebody advances the theory that aggres-ve, in pulsive people usually have black eyes y birth or by acquisition?—Norfolk Virgin-in-Pilot. Sometimes one and then again the

The sareastic Newport News Times-Herald says: 'Richmond delegates will not tell how they stand as between Glass and James. Wise delegates. Otherwise they would not have a chance to flirt with the candidates."

The Hopewell Press says: "Well, since praparedness parades are in order, what is the matter with Hopewell having a demonstration? We could hardly surpass the New York parade indulged in by 159,000 people, but we could parade, and invite Petersburg and Richmond and Norfolk to come over and help us."

The Lynchburg News runs in a little protest as follows: "No: we won't do it! We distinctly decline compliance with the earnest request of a subscriber that we administer scorching rebuke to what he terms the present immodest mode of woman's dress. We won't even grant that it is immodest; nor do we go to the extent of saying that it conforms to the requirements of extreme modesty. A flat refusal to discuss the question is hereby and herein recorded. We shamelessly confess that we are too timid to enter the arena of disputation as to what women should wear, and how and when—the length of skirt; its closely clinging nature, nor the fullness thereof, nor anything about it."

Display their wisdom talking.

M. L.

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke.

"Was your courtship romantic?"

"A little bit. I met my wife on the seventy-cighth floor of an office building. We took the elevator together. At the fifty-seventh floor we became engaged. At the forty-ninth floor a minister got on. We enlisted him, eventually reached the ground floor, sent for a license and were married."—Kansa: City Journal.

The home idea down on the lower Rappahan-nock is great. The Urbanna Sentine! the spokesman for that region, says: "We are pleased to see so many of our citizens taking pride in their homes. The word 'home,' next to that of 'mother,' is the greatest ever uttered by human tongue. What a refuge the home is when the darkness gathers! How glad one is to get a glimpse of home when time and space have separated him from it. If even but for a brief period! There seems to be a good-natured rivalry here in an effort to make "our home" look a little neater and thus be the more inviting to the occupants than all others. Such rivalry is certainly pardonable."

Queries and Answers

Declaration of War: Jack Johnson Z. T.—Only Congress has the clare war. Jack Johnson is alive.

Old Coins, Etc.
Lists from C. Nelson Polley, A. S. Andrews,
like Kline, Mrs. H. H. J. and Miss M. contain
othing worth selling.

About Richmond P. Hobson.

A. Reader—After sinking the Merrimac in Santiago harbor on June 3, 1898. Lieutenant Hobson was captured by the Spaniards and held prisoner until July 6.

prisoner until July 6. Kerosene Emulsion.

C. M.—To make kerosene emulsion, take hard sonp, one-half pound; boiling water, one gallon; kerosene, two gallons. Dissolve the scap in water and the kerosene (away from the fire), and churn with a pump by pumping back and forth. Dilute from ten to fifteen times before using. Use strong emulsion for scale insects. Dilute ten to twelve times for plant lice and soft-bodied bugs. It is good to destroy bugs on roses and other plants.

The Voice of the People

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR should not be over 250 words in length, and the name and address of the writer must accompany each comdress of the writer must accompany each com-munication, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Our friends are asked to write on one side of the paper only, and to inclose stamps if the return of unavail-rable manuscripts is expected.

More About West Virginia Debt. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

To the Editor of The Times-Dipatch.

Sir.—Since sending a note on how the candidates for high offices in West Virginia view the Virginia debt, State Senator Rosenbloom, of Wheeling, W. Va., a Republican, blooms out with the novel thought that for West Virginia to pay the debt would be equivalent to fining her for her loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. Ite is a candidate for the United States Senate, and, if elected, will use all of his energy in the attempt to have the Federal government pay the debt for value received from West Virginia. ttempt to have the Federal government pay the debt for value received from West Virginia in the War Between the States. Senator Rosenbloom's plan is more feasible than Senator Chilton's, but the re-establishment of saloons, under a law similar to the Ohio law, and contributing the tax to the payment of the debt, would be the quickest and most natural solution. Prohibition has become very unpopular with many persons who voted for it in West Virginia and if the amendment is resultmented. and if the amendment is resubmitted it will be voted out. Prohibition does not pay debts, and is much less of a virtue than is honesty. Editorially certain of the leading West Virginia papers do not mention the process about to be applied for by Virginia. Politics is the subject of their discourse, and as the Attorney-General is away from home on a two weeks' canvass in his own interest, and as the Governor is spending much time away. the Governor is spending much time away from the Capitol, denouncing the Attorney-General.

the Capitol, denouncing the Attorney-General, with the State Treasurer and Auditor busily with the State Treasurer and Auditor busily with the State Treasurer and Auditor busily the state of the very color. Nor for next attack of with the State Treasurer and Auditor busily comes to levy. The Capitol building, with an ex, is worth, with contents, \$25,000.

These could be taken in return for the \$25,000 which Virginia paid the commissioner in the case, while the suit went against West Virginia, and the court expected West Virginia a lawyers made no move, and the court requested Mr. Anderson to pay, and charge to West Virginia. Attorney-General Anderson, for Virginia, was too polite to protest, yet this suit was pending through the lifetime of John G. Carlisle, Chief Juntice Fuller and others employed in the case.

It seems Eskdate, W. Va., May 26.

Eskdate, W. Va., May 26.

When You Ask About Your Vacation One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



EATING INSECTS IN SELF-DEFENSE BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Not long ago Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, which is that branch of the Department of Agriculture development of A branch of the Department of Agriculture devoted to the study of insects, caused to be dug up on the department grounds a number of big, fat, white grubs, or garden slugs of the sort you frequently turn up when digging for bait. These were not intended for bait, however. Dr. Howard turned them over to another government scientist, Dr. Langworthy, who wears the title of chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, and knows more about cooking than anybody else in Washington. Dr. Langworthy presented the worms to his most skillful chef, who made of them a rich broth, thickened with chepped lettuce leaves and seasoned with sait, pepper and paprika. In this unusual form the grubs returned to the initiator of the enterprise, Dr. Howard, initiator of the enterprise, Dr. Howard, a cup of the worm

stration of the edibility of bugs.

The argument in favor of eating insects is literally unanswerable. Likewise the prejudice among most civilized peoples against eating insects is almost insuperable. So the situation is a dendlock. A sufficient number of exalted examples, like that of Dr. Howard, might suffice to break it. If New York society, for example, would take up cockchafer on toast and grass. the chrystalls of the silk worm, after take up cockchafer on toast and grass-hopper omelette, there is little doubt but what these dishes would come into general favor. An administration really desirous of lowering the cost of living might do much by having some of the more anyone to the silk worm, after the silk has been removed, and also regard as a delicacy a certain species of hawk moth. Locusts are the most widely eaten insects. The Arabs are fond of them, and they are brought to fee in wagon loads. In some parts of the silk worm, after the carry salls of the silk worm, after the chrystalls of the silk worm, after the silk has been removed, and also regard as a delicacy a certain species of hawk moth. Locusts are the most widely eaten insects. of the more savory native insects served at the White House table. Dr. Howard has made a beginning. Let whose has the courage fellow him.

Other Food Becoming Scarce.
The matter is of far more moment than appears at a glance. The populagreat rate, and everywhere food is hecoming more difficult to obtain. Especially is this true of animal food.

Red meat, fish, shellfish and the crustacea are becoming scarce. The last of these, the crustacea, including the lobsters, shrimps and crabs, are first cousins to the insects, having the same sort of flesh and structure. Yet the lobster soars to unheard-of prices and is threatened with extinction, while his near relative, the June bug, has escaped all consideration as an article of diet.

Our refusal to eat insects is incon-

n self-defense. Modern life on this planet is a battle between man and the insects—and the latter are in every physical respect better fitted to survive. All other forms of life have been subjugated by man so far as he has come in contact with them. Only the insect remains in almost undiminished numbers, and continues to menace the life and well-being of the human race. Grasshoppers descend upon our crops and leave whole States and nations to famine. Several Central American republics are now in a starving condi-tion as a result of these pests. The boll weevil, creeping southward, threat-ens the life of a great industry. Moths devour the shale trees of whole cities; house flies take thousands of lives by acting as disease-carriers, and the mosquito, laden with yellow fever and malaria, kills more men than any wild animal that ever inhabited the earth.

Will Insects Survive Manf So modern life is in a very real lense a desperate struggle between man and the insects. Some scientists believe that it is the insects who wil survive, and that they will own the earth long after every other form of life has perished. Dr. Howard believes that man will ultimately overcome the insects by reason of his superior intelligence; and the valiant battle which his department is waging against the insect enemies of American agriculture is an impressive demonstration of his gle is really desperate, and it promise become more so as man extends his dominion over the tropics, which earth, and have so far been kept in a state of wilderness largely by sects, who carry death to every intruder. Now in this struggle for existence, it

is evident that our enemies have one great advantage over us in that they live upon the spoils of war, while A pest of grasshoppers descends upon Kansas, and lays waste the country. The farmers go forth with poison and traps to destroy them. There is heavy loss on both sides. But the grasshoppers live upon the substance of the farmers, while every cent which the farmer spends in destre just suppose that roasted and salted grasshopper was a staple food with civilized man as it is in North Africa. Corporations would pay the farmer large sums for the grasshopper rights of their lands. The insects would be gathered by the ton in huge machines designed for the purpose, and shipped to all parts of the world. The crops

This sounds a bit Utopian; yet some-thing very like it is being done in parts

with sait, pepper and paprika. In this unusual form the grubs returned to the initiator of the enterprise, Dr. Howard, who consumed a cup of the worm soup with great gusto and proclaimed it delicious. One of his assistants courageously backed the chief, and he, too, said the soup was good. There was no argument.

These conservative scientists were not merely indulging an exotic taste for an insectivorous diet. Neither of them had ever knowingly consumed any insects before. But they shared a serious scientific conviction that insects are an excellent human food, which is being almost entirely neglected by civilized man; and they wished at once to put their beliefs to the at once to put their beliefs to the test, and to give a practical demonstration of the edibility of bugs.

widely eaten insects. The Arabs are fond of them, and they are brought to Fez in wagon loads. In some parts of Japan they are eaten candied. The Australian bushman finds them a delicacy, and so do the Moors.

Grasshoppers Make Good Sonp.

Dr. Howard's adventure with the Puree au Worms was not the first time insects have been eaten in this counthan appears at a giance. The population of the earth is increasing at a great rate, and everywhere food is becoming more difficult to obtain. Esconing more difficult to obtain. Esconing is this true of animal food.

Our refusal to eat insects is inconsistent, squeamish and ridiculous—that is apparent. This is not the end of the matter, however. It may be stated with almost literal truth that sooner or later we will have to eat the insects garnished with caterpillars.

reason they fail to arouse enthusiasm.
Prejudice is always stronger than
logic, and it will probably take much time and experiment to overcome the prejudice of civilized man against in-

A Rallway Powder Plant.

sect food.

A process has been devised se of which gunpowder and high explosives can be manufactured aboard a railway train in motion. The machinery includes devices for per-forming all the essential operations of powder-making, from the first compounder, where the elements are mixed, through press, a cutting wheel, a hotair drying apparatus, to a glazing cyl-inder for giving the grains their final polish. If the whole proves as practi-cal as the inventor believes it will, its effect will be to render powder plants less liable to destruction in time of war than is the case at present. It will also be possible to manufacture explosives in the very train that is

arrying them to the front.

A Hymn of Child Welfare. O God of little children, whom Thou on earth didst love, Look down to-day and bless them from heaven high above,

Our orchards and our vineyards we till

with zealous care But child-plants, unprote drooping everywhere. unprotected, are O God of little children, teach us to

know their worth, Of such shall be Thy kingdom in heaven and on earth, And in the great world-garden Thy laborers are we To guard and keep the blossoms for

all eternity. God of little children, we have no wealth beside. Teach us to seek and save them by effort nation-wide; To fight the foes that threaten, the weeds and pest and blight,

For every child-plant growing is preclous in Thy sight. O God of little children, Thy garden shall be tilled, By us whose hearts are wakened, Thy

prophecies fulfilled: The desert, long neglected, shall blossom as the rose,

With health and hope and freedom for every child that grows. -Molly Whitford Anderson, in the Sur-